

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, - SEPT. 15, 1910.

UTAH'S MARVELOUS GROWTH.

We have published in these columns a couple of articles on the southern settlements of Utah and pointed with pride to the achievements of the settlers there in redeeming the desert and making it blossom as the rose. What they have done in the South, others have done all over Utah. With grateful hearts and admiration the present generation may well contemplate the great work done by those who have gone before.

At present what was once a forbidding desert yields in the neighborhood of \$75,000,000 worth of products of the soil. There are 2,460,000 acres of land more or less improved. The State has stock valued at nearly \$30,000,000. The wool clip is valued at \$1,000,000.

The total production of gold, silver, lead, copper, etc., to date gives the State prominence as a mining state. It is valued at \$400,000,000. And both agriculture and mining are as yet in their infancy. They are both capable of wonderful development.

The sugar production has shown what can be done in the field of the industries. Beginning in 1891 when 1,112,800 pounds were produced, it has grown until in 1909, the approximate amount of sugar produced was 150,000,000 pounds. In 1908 about 75,000 acres were devoted to the culture of beets in Utah and Idaho, giving to the farmers an aggregate income of about \$3,000,000, besides furnishing work for a great many boys.

What a wonderful development, from the time when the first pioneers turned the water of the City creek upon the land, plowed up a small patch and entrusted to its motherly bosom the precious seed potatoes that had been tenderly taken care of during the journey across the desert! What a great oak has grown out of the first acorn planted! And this is only the beginning.

Providence has been kind to Utah. Let her children be kind to each other and lay aside all that will prevent that harmony and good fellowship without which there can be no true advancement. There is room for thousands and still thousands of God's children in Utah. Let them come with peace and good will toward all men in their hearts and then enjoy the bounties of the Father of us all.

THE PEACE CONGRESS.

In the Peace Advocate for September we find the first full account of the international peace congress held at Stockholm a month ago. It is written by Dr. Truethood. From private letters we have already learned that it was one of the most successful gatherings of the kind. Dr. Truethood's account fully bears this out. The attendance was large, and the public speeches were of a high order; important subjects were discussed, and the hospitality extended to the delegates was on the broadest scale. The arrangements were so perfect that every detail was carried out without a hitch.

Among the delegates were some from Russia, representing the recently organized peace societies at St. Petersburg and Moscow. They were Prince Dolgoroukoff of Moscow, A. N. Briantsevanoff of St. Petersburg, and I. Ephremoff, leader of the Progressive party in the Duma, who in one of the discussions declared himself to be totally opposed to the Russian government's Finnish policy. Among the dozen or more delegates from Finland was Dr. L. Mechelin, former vice president of the Finnish Senate, a fine, strong man, who took prominent part in the discussions. Mohamed Farid Bey from Cairo, a member of the Egyptian National party, was an interesting figure. There were three young Chinese members of the Congress, two of them students from London, who were deeply interested in the proceedings, and one delegate from Sidney, Australia.

Among the important subjects discussed was the question whether the peace congress should approve of the attempt of some of its members to define the right of legitimate self-defense, or, in other words, to say when nations may or may not, on the principles of the peace party, engage in war. The proposition, after a long discussion, was finally rejected by an overwhelming majority on the ground chiefly that this matter was none of the business of the peace congress. The duty of the peace party being to give its entire energy to bringing about such a state of society and of international relations as will make it unnecessary ever to make use of the right of self-defense.

Another question that came up and caused a great deal of discussion was that of the status of persecuted races and the relation of semi-independent peoples to the countries that claim suzerainty; such as, for instance, Finland, Crete, Armenia, Egypt, Morocco, the Jews in Russia, etc.

This is, clearly, a delicate question, and while the peace congress, being composed entirely of private citizens and not of representatives of governments, may feel free to enter upon a discussion that would be proscribed in an official assembly, yet to touch upon the internal affairs of any nation in an international peace gathering is a delicate matter. We are glad the question came up, however. The Evangelical

Alliance has done excellent work in behalf of religious liberty by appeals to governments and the education of public opinion, and there is no reason why the peace friends should not exert a similar influence in behalf of persecuted and proscribed races. Especially the Jews in Russia should be the objects of their sympathy and solicitude. The delegates recognized that while it was not within the province of the International Peace congress to take up the internal affairs of nations, yet the feeling was strong that, as these questions are all more or less international, it was clearly its right and its duty to urge that in the dealing of the governments with them the principles of right, justice, liberty and humanity should be strictly observed; and this it did, in no uncertain terms.

The hospitality extended to the delegates by Dr. Truethood was, was exceptionally cordial and generous. A number of the hotels and boarding houses of the city, as well as private homes, received and entertained foreign delegates entirely free of charge. At the hotel where Dr. Truethood stayed, the Kronprinsen, four guests were entertained at the expense of the hotel owner, and the entertainment was of the very best. The first evening of the congress a great reception was given the delegates in the Grand hotel, the finest in the city, at which Stockholm's "beauty and chivalry" were present. There were things to eat, Swedish strawberries and raspberries galore, and something to drink, of a non-alcoholic character, as the temperance movement is making great strides in Sweden. On the third day a garden party had been arranged at the King's palace and a reception in the name of His Majesty. Rain drove the delegates into the palace, where they were welcomed in the most generous and democratic way by Prince Charles, the brother of King Gustav. Excursions followed to the beautiful surroundings of Stockholm, and the affair ended with a three days excursion at the expense of the government. They were first taken to famous Uppsala, the old capital of Sweden, the seat of the most important university in the country. There they were shown the university buildings, the library, which contains one of the oldest Biblical manuscripts known, Bishop Ulfilas's Gothic translation of the Scriptures, and the cathedral, in which are monuments to Linnaeus and Swedenborg. The excursion proceeded thence north to Elfkärle, where the famous iron mines of Sweden are situated and there is a magnificent cascade. On the second day, the Sabbath, they were taken from the train by boat in the early morning to Leksand, in the heart of Dalecarlia. They visited there the large cathedral which the peasants attend, and accidentally saw them in their peculiar mourning costumes at a funeral. Many of these peasants go to church in a church boat, which carries about fifty at a time. They go to and fro across the water singing their hymns. After the church service there was a special meeting of delegates with addresses on different subjects. On the evening of the Sabbath the delegates visited the region of the copper mines, attended a great reception and meeting in the Opera House, where the young men and women came in from the shops, and then were entertained by the owners of the works at a supper. On the third day the train carried the visitors to Trollhattan, where there is a series of cascades, the finest in Sweden, where they dined and spent the afternoon in sight-seeing. In the evening they arrived at Gothenburg, on the west side of Sweden, where they were received by the Gothenburg Peace society, and entertained by a supper and a new series of speeches in the Grand hotel.

These international peace gatherings are great affairs. The work of the peace friends is being recognized in palace and hut. It will be more so as time goes by and the results of that great work are seen and understood.

SPIRIT OF THE AGE.

A Los Angeles dispatch tells the story of a tragedy in which the wife of a prominent physician of Memphis shot and injured a mining man in his office. The woman has chased him from New York to the coast, accusing him of swindling her. One bullet lodged in the right arm, above the elbow, and the second shot struck the collar bone and glanced off to the side. A third bullet was flattened out on the cement floor. The woman was, evidently, determined to have his life.

Questioned about the affair she said she shot him in self-defense. "He slapped me and I was forced to protect myself." This, of course, is mere pretext. She had provided herself with a gun before she had any reason to expect that he would "slap" her. She thought herself injured financially and she went to his office to take revenge.

We refer to the case as an illustration of the spirit of lawlessness and murder that seems to be abroad in the land. Here is a woman who says she had been swindled in a mining deal, but instead of appealing to the courts for redress she decided to take the matter in her own hands and kill the guilty party. When gentle women fall so low in the scale of civilization, what can be expected of the coarser part of the human family?

But that spirit has to be subdued by enforcement of the laws. Unless this is done it will grow and increase in the land and overflow until anarchy reigns supreme.

The world needs more than anything else, the influence of the Church of God, in which reverence for the authority of law, of lawful government, is one of the fundamental principles. Everywhere the destructive agencies are at work. What power can stay them if not the power of the Gospel?

MUSIC HATH CHARMS.

A member of the French Deputies, Marcel Sembat, is of the opinion that music is a great mollifier of passions and that it should be used liberally by modern society. He claims that the cultivation of music will produce "legitimate opportunities for the healthful association of young men and young women . . . and will tend to arrest the rapid growth of that class which is the fruit of a diseased and unnaturally restricted civilization—the Apaches."

M. Sembat does not particularize as to what class of music he refers to. There is music and music, as there is slaying and slaying. The strains of some brass bands are enough to arouse the blundering passions in a lamb and to make an angel feel cross. The same may be said of some singing. Possibly the sweet tone of a flute, or a French horn, would have a soothing influence, while that of a piercing piccolo, or a crashing trombone would engender combativeness. There is martial music as well as the peaceful harmony that is said to have a subduing influence on savage breasts.

But if there is any truth at all in the contention of M. Sembat as to the mollifying effects of music, we hope it will be tried in political campaigns. There, if anywhere, some softening influence is needed. Political candidates might place themselves under musical treatment whenever the spirit of violent denunciation comes over them. A mellow fute solo would be a pleasing accompaniment to a speech in which "traitors," "criminals," and other short and ugly words form the chief ingredients.

A little music, and music of the right kind, might indeed act in the soothing manner stated by M. Sembat, but taken in too big doses it might act differently. Even fine musicians are sometimes irritable and pugnacious, though as a rule the most amiable class of men and women. So, regarded as a sedative, even music must be taken with care.

Often the fruit of education is sour grapes. A bawzy expression characterizes the airplane.

Cotton continues to soar like an aeroplane.

Some "stand pat" and some stand dumfounded.

When other commonwealths weep, Kansas bleeds.

Is Chairman Lloyd Griscom the lieutenant colonel?

Uncle Sam will recognize Estrada and keep an eye on him.

Don't confound the two—local optionist and local optimist.

There are no post graduate courses in the school of whales.

People give too much credence to assertions and too little heed to facts.

Boston enjoyed the aviation meet because the flights were so transcendental.

Politicians find it easier to make a platform than to climb the ladder of fame.

When a woman is found smuggling she finds it impossible to hide her chagrin.

If Jones always paid the freight it would make small difference what the rates are.

"Clear the decks for 1912," says Col. Watterson. Patience, and shuffle the cards, colonel.

The prospect from some high hill usually is more pleasing than any political prospect.

Yesterday a little rain fell upon the just and upon the unjust alike. That is just as it should be.

At the Saratoga convention "old guards" and "progressives" will all carry a chip on their shoulder.

There is said to be a scarcity of chorus girls in New York. There is an age limit even for chorus girls.

Walter Wellman declares that he will cross the Atlantic in an airship. Will the airship be in the hold or on deck?

It has been many, many moons since Dr. Wiley put out anything on the pure food question, and yet the people have not perished from off the earth.

The brick trust has been indicted, charged with violating the Sherman anti-trust law. The members of the grand jury who found the indictment are bricks.

President Taft is worthy of the confidence of the American people no matter who falls to say that he is. Two of his finest qualities are his conservatism and loyalty to the law.

No matter how many disasters his airships have met with, Count Zeppelin never says "fail." His ill luck turns the sympathy of the whole world towards him. He has deserved a better fate than he has had.

Consul-General DuBois at Singapore has made a report to the department of commerce and labor on pearls growing on coconut trees in the Malay peninsula. This beats Sir John Mandeville's account of ducks and geese growing on trees.

THE MONEY SPINNING MERINO.

London Globe. The Merino sheep is Australia's best asset. A report recently issued by the Government statistician for Queensland shows the estimated number of sheep in the State at the present time at 20,040,000. This is an increase of nearly 2,000,000 over the previous year. The amount of wool produced in 1909 was 139,668,298 pounds, an increase of 10,000,000 pounds. The greatest wool-producing State in Australia, however, is New South Wales, where the sheep at the end of 1909 numbered 4,194,000. The fleece for the year reached 1,038,896 bales.

MEXICO'S CENTENARY.

Boston Herald. With due pomp and jubilation, Mexicans are busy just now celebrating the centennial birthday of the republic following a revolution, under the leadership of the creole priest, Miguel Hidalgo. As the United States was the first of nations to recognize the

new republic, it naturally has been the first to have its deputation of special delegates welcomed by President Diaz and the officials at Mexico City. Close relations between the two republics have sprung up during the past decade, arising from a like positive yet passive attitude toward the Central American states, and owing also to the marked increase of American investments in Mexico and President Diaz's furtherance of this. Following a war with Mexico, in which the United States did not shine with any particular luster, the two peoples lived side by side for a generation or more without anything more than the most formal intercourse and occasional disputes over boundary rights. Now a new day has dawned, far from being as intelligently sympathetic as it might be, but still promising.

THE BRITISH WAY.

Philadelphia Public Ledger. The promptness with which the London authorities have placed Dr. Crispin and his companions on trial is an example which American prosecuting officers might study with profit. The law's delays are not unknown in Great Britain, but the criminal jurisprudence of that country is free, in large measure, from the reproach which has in too many cases made justice in America a travesty.

SAW LINCOLN SHOT.

Brooklyn Life. Maj. Henry Reid Rathbone was in the theater box when Booth shot Lincoln. He tried to arrest the assassin, who stabbed him in the arm. Maj. Rathbone was transferred to the consular service and kept there. Long ago, while consul at Hanover, Germany, he developed insanity, and killed his wife. He was acquitted, but was declared to be insane, and was committed to an asylum there, in which he has since remained. Though it has often been claimed and shown that he has apparently recovered his reason, the government has refused to give him up, because a return of his madness could not be ascertained. He is dying today, and the conclusion, though harsh, is just that Germany has done well to protect him and others from what were his liabilities. His case seems to be a duplicate of that of H. K. Thaw.

JUST FOR FUN

Ring Methods.

Elia—Has Fred called on you within the last day or two?
 Estella—Yes; but why do you ask?
 Elia—He told me only a few days ago that I was the only girl that he had ever kissed, and I told him to go and get a reputation—Puck.

Observing?

The Man—Did you notice that woman we just passed?
 The Woman—The one with blond puffs and a fur hat and a military cape, who was drinking made up, and had awfully soiled gloves on?
 The Man—Yes, that one.
 The Woman—No, I didn't notice her. Why?
 Cleveland Leader.

Different Now.

Moneybags—Young man, I started as a clerk on fifteen shillings a week, and today I own my own business.
 Hardup—I know, sir. But they have cash registers in all the shops now—St. Louis Star.

Letting Off Steam.

"Do you see that fellow over there yelling 'Kill the unpatriotic' at his heart out, and the bloody robber?"
 "Of course, I see him, and hear him, too."

"Well, he's one of the worst hen-pecked men in town. He comes out here every afternoon to let off steam."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Quiet Grace.

Mr. Blobbs dined the other evening with some friends. When the guests were seated the host bent his head and began speaking in a subdued tone.

"Oh, what's that?" demanded Blobbs, who sat beside him, and who is rather deaf.

The host smiled patiently and began again in a louder voice.

"Speak a little louder; I don't catch what you say," Blobbs persisted.

A low ripple of laughter went round the table. The host, his face crimson with embarrassment, raised his voice still higher. The poor old man did his best to hear, but failed.

"What did you say?" he demanded, frantically.

The host cast him an angry glance. "Doing it, I'm saying grace!" he yelled.—Tit Bits.

His Epitaph.

In Zanesville, O., they tell of a young widow who, in consulting a tombstone maker with reference to a monument for her late husband, ended the discussion with:

"Now, Mr. Jones, all I want to say is, 'To My Husband, in an appropriate place.'"

"Very well, ma'am," said the stone-cutter.

When the tombstone was put up the widow discovered to her amazement that upon it were inscribed these words:

To My Husband, in an Appropriate Place.—Harper's Magazine.

Humane Expertness.

"What I believe in," said Mr. Erasmus Pinkly, "is kindness to dumb animals." "Yes," replied Miss Miami Brown, "if a hybrid cat some folks kin lift a chicken off de roost so gentle an tender dat he won't have his sleep disturbed skakely none."—Washington Star.

Stories of Success

JOHN WANAMAKER



No career in this country offers more encouragement to the young business man than that of John Wanamaker, the merchant of the Golden Rule. No man ever made a more secure pedestal of the world and its goods, and no one has ever gained a higher record for honesty and fairness in his business deals.

His whole life, from the time he walked four miles each morning to work in a book store at \$1.25 a week until the age of twenty-four, when his savings enabled him to open the Oak Hill clothing store, is a story of earnest, hard work and rigid economy.

It is a story that points a moral. It is applicable to every young man who wants to rise and be successful. The practise of saving is indicative of thrift, intelligence and stability.

The man who saves his money is a credit to the community, himself, and his family.

It is not what you earn but what you save that counts. If you have but a single dollar ahead, bring it here; we will put it to work for you, and you will receive every courtesy and consideration.

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 "In the business heart."

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Palmyre & Burton.

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Matinee prices, 15c, 25c, 50c.

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